protection et de sûreté nucléaire - Institut de veille sanitaire, June 2010: 104 pages.
8- Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire "Recommandations 2007 de la Commission internationale de protection radiologique" Collection Lignes directrices: 415 pages.
9- "Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation" *Official Journal of the European Communities* No L 159, 29 June 1996: 1-114.
10- Godet JL and Kiffel T "Les différentes utilisations des rayonnements ionisants en imagerie médicale". In: *Contrôle* 2011; (192): 8-13.
11- "Council Directive 97/43/Euratom of 30 June 1997 on health protection of individuals against the dangers of ionizing radiation in relation to medical exposure, and repealing Directive 84/466/Euratom" *Official Journal of the European Communities* No L 180, 9 July 1997: 22-27.
12- Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire "Les niveaux de référence diagnostiques en radiologie et en médecine nucléaire". http://nrd.irsn.fr accessed 22 August 2012: 3 pages.
13- Godet JL "État de la radioprotection en milieu médical: le point de vue de l'Autorité de sûreté nucléaire". In: *Contrôle* 2011; (192): 4-7.
14- Autorité de sûreté nucléaire "Délibération n° 2011-DL-0018 de l'Autorité de sûreté nucléaire du 14 juin 2011 relative à l'amélioration de la radioprotection en radiologie interventionnelle": 6 pages.
15- Autorité de sûreté nucléaire "Délibération n° 2011-DL-0019 de l'Autorité de sûreté nucléaire du 14 juin 2011 relative à l'augmentation des doses délivrées aux patients lors des examens de scanographie et de radiologie conventionnelle": 4 pages.
16- Autorité de sûreté nucléaire "Rapport de l'ASN sur l'état de la sûreté nucléaire et de la radioprotection en France en 2012" 2013: 538 pages.
17- Autorité de sûreté nucléaire "Modalités de déclaration et codification des critères relatifs aux événements significatifs dans le domaine de la radioprotection hors installations nucléaires de base et transports de matières radioactives. Guide n° 11" 2009: 33 pages.
18- Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire "Fiche 4. Petite typologie des pratiques médicales à base de rayonnements ionisants": 2 pages.
19- "Arrêté du 24 octobre 2011 relatif aux niveaux de référence diagnostiques en radiologie et en médecine nucléaire" *Journal Officiel* 14 January 2012: 715.
20- Brisse H "Optimisation des doses en scanographie pédiatrique". In: *Contrôle* 2011; (192): 47-50.
21- Haute autorité de santé "Radioprotection du patient et analyse des pratiques DPC et certification des établissements de santé. Guide méthodologique" November 2012: 118 pages.
22- Société française de radiologie "Guide du bon usage des examens d'imagerie médicale" 2e éd. 2012. http://gbu.radiologie.fr accessed 11 March 2013.
23- "Décret n° 2003-270 du 24 mars 2003 relatif à la protection des personnes exposées à des rayonnements ionisants à des fins médicales et médicolégales et modifiant le code de la santé publique (deuxième partie: Décrets en Conseil d'État)" *Journal Officiel* 26 March 2003: 5361.
24- Schouman-Claeys E et al. "Étude comparative portant sur le scanner et l'IRM: un état des lieux sur quatorze régions". In: *Contrôle* 2011; (192): 43-46.
25- "Arrêté du 22 septembre 2006 relatif aux informations dosimétriques devant figurer dans un compte rendu d'acte utilisant les rayonnements ionisants" *Journal Officiel* 29 September 2006: 14449.
26- Rehani MM "Smart protection. A 'smart card' that contains patients' information including radiation dose data would help protect them from radiation effects" *IAEA Bulletin* 2009; **50** (2): 1-3.
27- Food and Drug Administration "Radiation-Emitting Products. Initiative to reduce unnecessary radiation exposure from medical imaging". www.fda.gov accessed 20 October 2012: 4 pages.
28- Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire et Association d'aide aux victimes d'accidents médicaux "Radiographie et scanner. Posons-nous les bonnes questions" July 2012: 4 pages.
29- Vanmarcke H et al. "Ionizing radiation exposure of the Belgian population in 2006" *Association Belge de Radioprotection* 2010; **35** (3): 159-168.
30- Health Protection Agency "Scale of UK exposure to X-rays revealed" Press release, 4 January 2011. www.hpa.org.uk accessed 4 September 2012: 2 pages.
31- Institut de radioprotection et de sûreté nucléaire "La radioprotection des travailleurs. Exposition professionnelle aux rayonnements ionisants en France: bilan 2012": 104 pages.
32- Council of the European Union "Council approves new standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation" Press release, 5 December 2013: 2 pages.

Translated from ***Rev Prescrire*** **March 2014; 34 (365): 216**

"Partnership" or manipulation?

Abstract

● **The various individuals, organisations and companies involved in the healthcare sector do not all have the same objectives and interests. This is very clearly illustrated by the recent failure of a coalition of UK healthcare stakeholders.**

Good bedfellows? A coalition of healthcare stakeholders was formed in the UK in 2011: the "Ethical Standards in Health and Life Sciences Group" (ESHLSG) (1,2). The stated aim of this group was to promote best practice, mainly in terms of interactions between healthcare professionals and the pharmaceutical industry, and clinical trial transparency. Two guidelines on these topics were thus endorsed by a number of medical journals and organisations representing healthcare professionals, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) and representatives from the English, Scottish and Welsh governments (1,2).

Some observers were surprised to see how pro-industry these guidelines were, in which the following statements were left unchallenged: "*industry plays a valid and important role in the provision of medical education*"; "*medical representatives can be a useful resource for healthcare professionals*"; and "*information about industry-sponsored trials is publicly available*" (1,2). All of these assertions are refuted by numerous studies and are strikingly at odds with current international debate on these issues (1,2).

Alerted by an academic, *The Lancet* was the first to withdraw its support for these guidelines, in February 2013 (2). Amid mounting criticism, the coalition disbanded in September 2013 (1).

Some observers requested documents under Britain's Freedom of Information Act to find out how government representatives came to endorse these guidelines. Some did not want to feel left out. Others had signed after numerous insistent calls from the ABPI, despite their reservations about the process and the guidelines (1).

Don't be naive about "partnerships". The various stakeholders involved in the healthcare sector — patients, healthcare professionals, the pharmaceutical industry, government, and health insurance providers — have partly divergent and sometimes contradictory interests. It is better that they each defend a clear position, rather than entering into unequal partnerships in which the most influential party is often able to manipulate the others (3).

This experience also shows that someone with a mind to it can put a spoke in the wheels (2). It is an inspiration to never give up, and to remain vigilant in safeguarding patients' interests.

©Prescrire

Selected references from Prescrire's literature search.
1- Arie S "Working with the drug industry. How a marriage with big pharma ended in divorce" *BMJ* 2013; **347**: f6062, 4 pages.
2- Horton R "Offline: falling out with pharma" *Lancet* 2013; **381**: 358.
3- Prescrire Editorial Staff "Attitudes must change if we are to avoid another Mediator° scandal" *Prescrire Int* 2012; **21** (123): 21-23.

Downloaded from english.prescrire.org on 29/11/2025
Copyright(c)Prescrire. For personal use only.